UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/047,913	01/15/2002	Joseph Mulvey	72856	2492

			EXAMINER
26528	7590	11/09/2005	BAUTISTA, XIOMARA L

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2179	

DATE MAILED: 11/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/047,913	MULVEY ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	X L. Bautista	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *08 July 2005*.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle,* 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-28* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *1-28* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)
1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-28 have been considered but

are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Specification

2.   The disclosure is objected to because it lacks a summary of the invention.

See MPEP § 608.01(d). Correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as
> set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be
> patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at
> the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject
> matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was
> made.

4.   **Claims 1-7, 11-16, 23-25 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over *King et al* (US 6,011,554) and *Stephen Williams* (EP 1031913

A2).

Claims 1, 23 and 28:

King discloses receiving first data from a user representing alphanumeric

information and predicting at least one additional item of alphanumeric information (abstract; col. 3, lines 17-20) based upon the first data and a personal context model (col. 3, lines 24-30); modifying the personal language model based upon subsequently entered input data representing alphanumeric information from the user (col. 7, lines 1-42). King does not teach context markers that correlate to the personal language model. However, Williams discloses a system having a predictive editor application for generating an output containing words matching a received string of ambiguous keystrokes. The application has associated vocabularies including a language dependent dictionary and a dictionary receiving user-defined inputs (abstract; pg. 0044-0065). Williams teaches a words creation date (context marker) that is reset every time it is used so that words are not deleted if frequently used (pg. 0005, 0069). Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify King's predictive system to include Williams' teaching of context marker because it maintains a relation between the user's input and specific actions or events so that their association helps the system to improve and facilitate selection of the most adequate characters to be predicted and inputted.

Claim 2:

King teaches receiving first data includes detecting bio sourced physical indicia from a user (col. 6, lines 35-40).

Claim 3:

King shows detecting bio-sourced physical indicia from a user includes
detecting a keypad key assertion (col. 6, lines 15-40).

Claim 4:

King shows detecting bio-sourced physical indicia from a user includes
detecting a plurality of sequential bio-sourced physical indicia from a user (col. 3,
lines 37-50).

Claim 5:

King teaches detecting bio-sourced physical indicia from a user includes
detecting multi-tap entry-mode entry-mode bio-sourced physical indicia from a user
(col. 3, lines 29-36).

Claim 6:

King teaches detecting bio-sourced physical indicia from a user includes
detecting disambiguation entry-mode bio-sourced physical indicia from a user (col.
7, lines 1-12).

Claim 7:

King teaches predicting additional item of alphanumeric information based
upon the first data (col. 3, lines 17-20) and a personal context model includes basing
the prediction upon a personal context model (col. 3, lines 24-30) comprising
previously analyzed alphanumeric information for the user (abstract, lines 10-18).

It is clear that King's system analyzes information for the user based on user's frequency of use (personal context).

Claim 11:

King teaches presenting predicted alphanumeric information to the user (col. 7, lines 28-42).

Claim 12:

King teaches presenting predicted alphanumeric information to the user comprises presenting only a single word to the user (col. 3, lines 17-20).

Claims 13 and 14:

King teaches predicting a new item of alphanumeric information based upon the first data and the personal context model when a predetermined period of time expires without the user accepting the additional item of alphanumeric information; this includes predicting the new item when a predetermined period of time determined for the user expires without the user accepting the additional item (col. 15, lines 10-22; col. 18, lines 19-51).

Claim 15:

King teaches presenting a synonym that corresponds to one item of predicted alphanumeric information (col. 11, lines 6-9).

Claims 16 and 24:

King teaches providing a first device that receives the first data (col. 6, lines

35-40); providing a second device that includes the personal context model and

providing the personal context model from the second device to the first device (col.

3, lines 15-36, computer system comprises a second device to store the user's most

frequently used words).

Claim 25:

King teaches using the personal language model to predict subsequent

alphanumeric information when receiving input data representing alphanumeric

information from the user includes using the personal language model to predict

subsequent alphanumeric information when receiving input data at the second

device representing alphanumeric information from the user (col. 3, lines 15-36).

4.   Claims 8-10, 17-22, 26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over *King/Williams* and *Timmins et al* (US 2004/0096043).

Claims 8 and 17:

See claim 1. King/Williams teaches prediction upon a personal context model

comprising previously analyzed alphanumeric information for the user including

basing the prediction upon previously analyzed alphanumeric information from the

user as obtained from the user most frequently used information. King/Williams

does not teach the prediction is based upon previously analyzed alphanumeric

information for the user as obtained from e-mail files for the user. However,

Timmins discloses a method for providing an information assistance service

including assisting the entry of data into message data fields so that the user can

send a message to a desired party. Timmins teaches entry of information obtained

from email files (abstract; page 1, pg.0002, 0004, 0005). Therefore, it would have

been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art to include Timmins' teachings of

using data obtained form emails and user profiles in King's invention because the

user is provided with words or symbols that are most likely to be used, so that

manual entry of characters is reduced.

Claim 9:

King teaches predicting one additional item of alphanumeric information

based upon the first data and a personal context model. Timmins teaches the

personal context model includes basing the prediction upon the personal context

model comprising information content of a previously received message to which the

user is replying (page 2, pg. 0008).

Claim 10:

King teaches predicting one additional item of alphanumeric information

based upon the first data and a personal context model. Timmins teaches a

personal context model includes basing the prediction upon a personal context

model comprising a recipient device to which one additional item of alphanumeric

information is likely to be sent (page 1, pg. 0007).

Claim 18:

Timmins teaches providing a plurality of email files for a user includes

transmitting some information regarding the plurality of email files to a remote

location (page 1, pg. 0006).

Claim 19:

Timmins teaches providing a plurality of email files for a user includes

providing subject matter content of the plurality of email files (page 2, pg. 0008).

Claim 20:

Timmins teaches the plurality of email files for a user includes providing

some content from an address book (page 1, pg. 0007).

Claim 21:

Timmins teaches plurality of email files. King teaches developing a personal

language model for the user based upon a statistical analysis of alphanumeric

information usage with respect to user context (col. 7, lines 18-42).

Claim 22:

Timmins teaches plurality of email files. King teaches developing a personal

language model for the user based upon a statistical analysis of alphanumeric

information usage with respect to user context (col. 3, lines 15-36).

Claim 26:

Timmins teaches receiving portions of the personal language model for the

user at a second device includes receiving portions of the personal language model

for the user at a second device comprising a two way wireless communication device

(page 2, pg. 0020).

Claim 27:

Timmins teaches receiving portions of the personal language model for the

user at a second device includes receiving portions of the personal language model

for the user at a second device comprising at least one of: a personal digital

assistant, a pre-recorded audio playback device, a remote control, a teletext

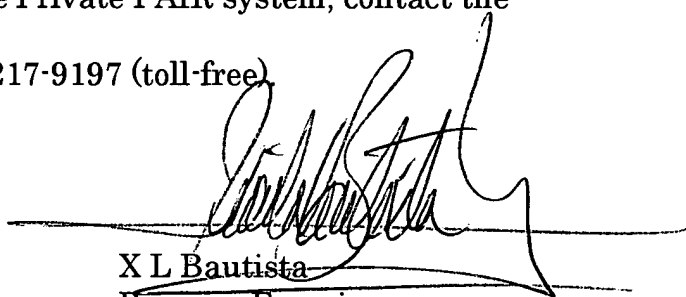interface (page 5, pg. 0039).

Conclusion

5.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

6.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to X L. Bautista whose telephone number is (571)

272-4132. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00AM-

6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is

571-273-8300.

7.   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR

only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov.

Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the

Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

X L Bautista
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2179

xlb
November 3, 2005